

VOL. 11, NO. 218.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1913.

EIGHT PAGES.

**NON-PARTISAN BILL  
INCLUDES JUDGES,  
2ND CLASS CITIES****Pittsburg and Scranton Municipal Officers are Under It.****PHILADELPHIA IS EXCEPTED****Law Just Approved by Governor Places Officers of All Cities Except One Under Its Provisions; Boroughs Out of It; What the Measure Is.**

Governor Tener yesterday approved the non-partisan ballot bill which applies to all judges in the state and to second class cities. Philadelphia is now the only city in the state wherein the non-partisan ballot does not apply to municipal officers, as both second and third class cities come under its provisions by the non-partisan ballot bill and the Clark third class city bill.

The boroughs will elect on party tickets, as will counties and townships. The signing of the non-partisan ballot bill was a signal for the Pittsburgh campaign to open with a rush. At the primary this year the non-partisan ballot will be separate from the other ballots. Under the bill all judges, state and county, and mayors, councilmen and controller of the second class cities, to be nominated and elected on non-partisan ballot. This year this will apply to the selection of two superior court judges in the state at large, and a mayor and five councilmen in Pittsburgh. At primary, ballot is to be white and labeled "Non-Partisan Ballot." It is to be separate from party ballots. Each elector votes only for as many candidates as are to be elected to the office at the general election. Where there is no conflict, provisions of state-wide primary act apply.

Any elector can set on primary ballot, as in party qualifications are necessary. However, no candidate as a nomination must be a qualified elector. Provision is made for specimen ballots. Official ballots put up as now provided. Voter marks non-partisan ballot and party ballots at same time and puts both into same box. Election officers keep separate voting check lists, however.

Two nominees for each office go on ballot at election unless one candidate receives 51 per cent of the total vote cast. If after the primary, a candidate dies, the next in rank regarding the number of votes received, takes his place. No candidate, however, can withdraw after nomination. Withdrawal before the primary is governed same as under general primary bill.

The following bills were approved: Prohibiting the issuance of marriage licenses to persons of unsound mind.

Establishing a bureau of housing in the state department of health.

Conferring powers on municipalities to regulate public nuisances.

Authorizing cities of the first class to establish a pension fund.

Making it mandatory on county commissioners to advertise for contractors to repair bridges amounting to \$250.

Authorizing county commissioners to paint bridges and have bolts tightened as often as necessary.

Regulating powers on municipalities to compensate of holders of weights and measures in second class and third class cities.

Definitely defining weights and measures of commodities and regulating the sale.

Making it lawful for companies to increase its capital stock after due notice by a vote of the majority of their members.

Providing safety devices to be used around emery wheels and other machines.

Providing a method of determining liabilities and rights of persons attending to be answerable to the default of another.

Allowing banks to loan money not in excess of their time deposits plus 25 per cent of their capital stock, surplus and undivided profits.

Prescribing a method of determining the amount of any debt of cities of the first class.

Allowing work to be started in first class cities before a loan for that purpose has been issued.

Providing for the appointment of registrars in first class cities as poll tax collectors.

Defining further the powers of agents under the insurance act.

Allowing art juries in cities of the first class to employ clerks and stenographers.

The governor vetoed the eminent domain bill for conveying to furnish water to public institutions, saying that it was crudely drawn, and fixed to definite method for the assessment of damages. He has also vetoed the act forming and regulating stock corporations having shares without nominal or par value. He gives as his reasons that the measure makes an exception of stock issued by public service corporations and that the existing public service company law regulates this matter in a totally different way. Saying that it violates the obligation of contracts, the governor vetoed the bill seeking to regulate contracts of insurance relief benefit or indemnity in case of injury or death.

**Municipal League Meeting.** The Municipal League will discuss law enforcement at tonight's meeting.

**FILE PLANS FOR MAMMOTH  
POWER PROJECT ON CHEAT****Immense Storage Reservoir and Three Generating Stations Will be Constructed.**

F. W. Schultenhelm, chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Company of West Virginia, and P. J. Croghan, one of the attorneys for that corporation, appeared before the West Virginia Public Service Commission to file plans and specifications for the giant hydro-electric power dam at the state line, on Cheat river and at Rockville on the Big Sandy. The petition for the permit for the construction of a third dam was filed June 20, when permission was asked to erect a power dam at Beaver Hole, in Cheat river.

The proposition involves the generation of 180,000 horse power and is one of the greatest hydro-electric power propositions in the country. According to the plans and specifications filed, the Big Sandy dam will be a storage plant for the water which will be used three times. The dam will be 203 feet high and 152 feet wide with a force of about 90,000 horsepower.

The reservoir will accommodate all of the rainfall for one year and will store sufficient water to cover 200,000 acres at a depth of one foot. The water from the Big Sandy will go through a three and one-half mile tunnel and drop 570 feet into Cheat river into the Beaver Hole reservoir, where it will be used again and then the same water will be used at the state line dam. The company claims it is not necessary to get a permit for the Big Sandy dam, more than \$50,000 having been expended on it. The Beaver Hole dam will be 100 feet high and will generate 49,000 horsepower. The state line dam which is under process of construction, will be 50 feet high and have 52,000 horsepower. The figures as to the power generated are to be the maximum capacity of the big system.

**SUES FOR COSTS****County Sues to Collect \$21.60 From Baltimore & Ohio.**

UNIONTOWN, July 25.—The County of Fayette, by County Commissioners John S. Lantry, Charles H. Nutt and E. H. McClelland and County Controller Harry Kleiner, through Attorney Linn V. Phillips, has entered suit against the Fayette County Railroad Company, now known as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to recover the sum of \$21.60. The statement alleges that on September 12, 1912, the defendant company presented a petition to court asking that view of the appeal of determining the damage to the property of John L. Stevenson, and the court appointed William H. Binn, Robert H. Wright and David E. Lane. Sometime later the court issued a decree that the defendant company should pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$21.60, with interest from December 2, 1912. The defendant company has refused to pay the costs of the suit.

The costs of the suit were David E. Lane, \$11; Robert H. Wright, \$5.30; and William H. Binn, \$5.30. Although a demand has been made upon the defendant company for the said sum of \$21.60, no part of the said amount has been paid and the whole sum is justly due and payable, and so the county has brought suit to recover the amount.

**GIRL PRISONERS REVOLT****Beat Up Matron But Escape From Detention House in Balked.**

UNIONTOWN, July 25.—Attacked by several girls detained by the juvenile court and beaten until she was unconscious, Mrs. Mary Kilrain, matron of the girls' department of the detention house, is in the hospital today. Her condition is serious.

The girls say they were led by Lucy Johnson, a 17-year-old colored girl, who found a table leg and proposed that the girls enter the matron's room, secure her keys and escape. At midnight, the girls entered Mrs. Kilrain's room and attacked her. After securing her keys they went to the front door. There they were heard by Harry Baker of the Boys' department, who summoned help, and rounded them up.

**GOES BROKE ABROAD.****Homer Braddock Has Bate of Useless Travelers' Checks.**

Homer Braddock, the Mount Pleasant boy now in Europe making a special study of mine cases in his capacity as a chemist for the United States Bureau of Mines, had an unpleasant welcome in London. Braddock sailed from New York well supplied with letters of credit, but when he reached the First-Square National Bank of Pittsburgh, which failed while he was on the ocean.

Finding that his checks would not be honored, Braddock used his available cash to cable home for funds. James S. Braddock of Mount Pleasant promptly supplied his son's monetary requirements.

**Hurt in Lung Mine.** Frank Phillips is in the Cottage State Hospital with a compound fracture of the leg which occurred yesterday when he was caught by a fall of stone in the mine of the Lang Coat and Sand Company on the West Side.

**American Star Loses.** WIMBLEDON, England, July 25.—Morris McLaughlin, the American champion, was defeated in the tennis singles for the Davis challenge cup this morning by Parkie, the Irish champion.

**FRICK VETERANS  
HAVE FINE TIME  
DESPITE THE RAIN****Seventh Annual Outing of Association is Big Success.****SQUARE DANCES CHARM THEM****Young and Old Make Merry Despite Adverse Weather Conditions; All Parts of Region Represented; Clay Lynch Comes from Illinois to Attend.**

Under threatening clouds and with intermittent showers of rain that lasted from early morning until late in the afternoon, the seventh annual picnic of the Frick Veterans Association at Idlewild Park passed into history yesterday. While it can hardly be classed as the "best ever," this because of adverse weather conditions, the picnic can well hold its own with the six outings that have preceded it. Lowering clouds and a total absence of Old Sol in the early morning hours failed to put a damper on enthusiasm of the excursionists. Estimates range from the conservative one by C. J. Franks, secretary of the association, of 3,000, to 1,200 made by several amateur guessers. There was one thing certain, and that was that they were from all over the region. Every cove town of the I. C. Frick Coke Company had its representatives and some of them sent scores. Connelville and Scottsdale, Scottsdale, owing to the large number of employees sent a large delegation. Through the efforts of General Superintendent W. H. Cleggman, a large number of the Idlewild employees were allowed to attend before. All except those absolutely needed at the offices were allowed a free day.

With a large delegation from the southern end of the county, the society of Fayette, by County Commissioners John S. Lantry, Charles H. Nutt and E. H. McClelland and County Controller Harry Kleiner, through Attorney Linn V. Phillips, has entered suit against the Fayette County Railroad Company, now known as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to recover the sum of \$21.60. The statement alleges that on September 12, 1912, the defendant company presented a petition to court asking that view of the appeal of determining the damage to the property of John L. Stevenson, and the court appointed William H. Binn, Robert H. Wright and David E. Lane. Sometime later the court issued a decree that the defendant company should pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$21.60, with interest from December 2, 1912. The defendant company has refused to pay the costs of the suit.

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**AUTO CLUB OUTLINES PLANS  
FOR ITS FIRST CLUB RUN****Cars Will Travel to Oakford Park on July 31 by Way of Latrobe; Expect Big Crowd.**

Plans for the first annual run of the Connelville Auto Club to Oakford Park on July 31 were perfected last night at a meeting of the touring committee at the Connelville Garage.

The committee decided to make the run by way of Latrobe, where a brief stop will be made. From there, the outposts will continue to Oakford. The committee is sending out letters this morning to all members of the organization, urging them to participate in the outing. The officers of the club desire that the first run be a large one, and that all members who possibly can, attend.

The procession will form on South Pittsburgh street at 8 o'clock and will start at 8:30 the tour will start. Aside from a large number of Connelville owners, automobile men from Uniontown and surrounding towns who are affiliated with the club will participate in the run.

Members of the committee present at the meeting were: William Work, J. L. Evans, Ralph K. Long, George A. Munson and John H. Work.

**DIXON RAPS POWELL****Health Commissioner Says His Misrepresentations Facts in Case.**

UNIONTOWN, July 25.—State Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon rapped a statement this morning charging Auditor General Powell with misrepresenting the facts regarding his department's appropriation. He said that according to the statement made by Powell last evening, one would be led to believe that the State Health Department had not expended the appropriation made in 1911, and because the department had violated certain laws, was not entitled to the 1913 appropriation. "Such a statement," he said, "is unwarranted. We not only spent all of the 1911 appropriation, but are absolutely penniless. I informed Mr. Powell that I had guaranteed payment of bills contracted by the department for the month of May, shows that out of my own pocket. He should know of existing conditions, but apparently does not."

**DR. EDIE NAMED****Local Physician Added to Staff of B. & O. Relief Department.**

The monthly staff of the relief department of the Baltimore & Ohio for the month of May, shows that total benefits distributed among employees aggregated \$125,636.64. This is one of the largest totals in many months.

The amount distributed for accidental injuries was \$26,425.93; natural sickness, \$42,226.89; accidental deaths, \$21,600; natural deaths, \$31,757; surgical expenses, \$3,534.70; artificial limbs, \$60.

S. R. Barr, superintendent of the relief department, announced in the report the appointment of Dr. E. B. Edie to the surgical staff. Other appointments to the staff include Dr. James McElroy of Richmond, W. Va., and Dr. H. M. Wallace of Greenville, Va.

**TRAMPERS ARE Jailed.**

Arrested for trespassing on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Frank Hathaway, Andrew Pelton, Edward Patterson and Edmund Hay were committed to jail this morning by Judge H. L. Wright. The men were taken to Uniontown by Constable Joseph Ruff and Patrolman Mars of Vanderhill.

**Practical Party Fairly Action.** WASHINGTON, July 25.—That the tariff bill will pass the Senate by August 15 and will be on the statute books by September 1 was the prediction made this morning by Senator Williams of Mississippi.

**Searching for Murderer.** CHARLESTON, July 25.—A posse is searching the hills today for James Larkins, one of the miners who shot a strikebreaker yesterday in the latest Cabin Creek outbreak.

**Smithfield Man Leaves Entire Estate to His Widow.** In the will of Lucien B. Leach of Smithfield, the widow is willed all the estate which amounts to about \$7,800. In case the widow dies or remarries, it is willed that \$500 shall be given each of the following grandchildren: Lilly Blanche Leach, Jess Arthur Leach, Bertha May Leach, Essa Ruth Leach, Mary, a cripple, to receive \$200.

The remainder of the estate, in case the widow dies or remarries, goes to William Snyder Leach, the executor. The will is dated November 23, 1905.

**TWO HOMES ENTERED.****Burglars Get But Little Loot on the South Side.**

The cellars of the homes of the Misses Gehring and E. A. Christy on East Green street were burglarized last night. At the Gehring home a large fastening of cellar window was pried loose. The door leading from the cellar to the kitchen was locked and there was no evidence of the thief or thieves having made an effort to gain an entrance to any other part of the two homes.

Two dozen of eggs and other edibles were taken from the Christy cellar. Nothing was missing from the Gehring home.

**ROAD IS REPORTED.****Five Who Cause It to Sink in Several Places.**

Five who have been burning in the Prospect mine company for several weeks has burned out the pillars under the public road leading from the pike between Uniontown and Searight past the Miller farm and the road had sunk in several places.

The condition of the road is declared to be dangerous and it has been reported to the United States Postal Department.

**Mines Steam Shovel.** Contractor John Duggan has moved his steam shovel from the Westworth excavation on Main street. A trolley car yanked the big shovel up the incline in less than three minutes this morning.

**Women's Labor Bill.** WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representative Taylor of Colorado has prepared a bill limiting the hours of employment of girls in mills and factories to a eight a day or 48 a week.

**Night Clerk Named.** John B. Furbush, baggage-master at the Western Maryland station, has been assigned the position of night clerk. The station will be kept open continually hereafter.

**Accident Victim Improves.** The condition of Robert Lunnun, who is at the Cottage State Hospital for treatment of injuries suffered while jumping on a train, continues to improve.

**WEST SIDE WANTS  
RAILROAD PAVING  
DONE THIS SEASON****Citizens Discuss Petitions to Stir Companies Into Action.****FEAR ANOTHER WINTER OF MUD****Both Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Western Maryland Have Failed to Make Good Their Agreement and Residents are Becoming Fed up.**

Determined to get some action from the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad in lieu of promises, residents of the West Side are discussing the advisability of circulating a petition, asking Town Council to take some definite step to compel the company to take some definite step to pave Veech and Seventh streets.

In return for a franchise, the company two years ago agreed to grade and pave these thoroughfares, but since that time no effort has been made to fulfill the agreement. Running from Ninth street to Limestone Hill, Veech street has been curbed, and it was for this distance the company was to have paved from Main to Mason street.

While the company has not refused to do the work, officials always have an excuse for the delay. At one time it was said that labor was scarce; at another that material could not be secured, while this spring one of the engineers declared that the contract would be awarded to a local contractor within a short time.

Inasmuch as the company shows no inclination to proceed with the work, those discussing the petition propose to desire to see something done before winter sets in. Slayers will ask Town Council to take the matter up with the company, and if this step is unavailing, to do the paving with borough funds, charging the company the customary 20 per cent additional for doing the work, and collect the money through a suit.

With the passing of the summer season, residents of the West Side realize that if anything is to be done it must be accomplished soon, before cold weather sets in. At the same time council will be asked to require the Western Maryland to lay the paving on several Seventh ward streets which it agreed to.

**L. R. LERCH WILL.****Smithfield Man Leaves Entire Estate to His Widow.**

In the will of Lucien B. Leach of Smithfield, the widow is willed all the estate which amounts to about \$7,800. In case the widow dies or remarries, it is willed that \$500 shall be given each of the following grandchildren: Lilly Blanche Leach, Jess Arthur Leach, Bertha May Leach, Essa Ruth Leach, Mary, a cripple, to receive \$200.

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**OLDEST THEATRE CLOSED;  
PHILA. LANDMARK PASSING****Historic Walnut Street Theatre Does Not Comply With the Safety Ordinances.**

UNIONTOWN, July 25.—The oldest theatre in the United States today is closed, and after 104 consecutive seasons may never open its doors again. The famous old Walnut Street Theatre at Ninth and Walnut streets has at last fallen under the ban of the Philadelphia fire inspector. Because of lack of equipment for fire protection and prevention its managers have been refused a license which would reopen it for the 105th season in the fall. Next September will be the first September in over a century that the doors of the Walnut Street Theatre will not reopen.

The Walnut Street Theatre stage has been played on by all the celebrated actors and actresses from Edmund Kean down to the present day crop of celebrities. It was the first structure of its kind built in America as a place of amusement. Erected on what was then the outskirts of Little old Philadelphia in 1808, it was a large riding school and the scene of equestrian performances. Pepin and Breschard opened the building as the New Circus February 2, 1809. With the exception of water out of which was built in 1828, the original walls are still standing. When the novelty of the equestrian performances wore out, stage productions were added and the name changed to the Olympic Theatre. It was in January 1852 that the first play was produced on the stage. It was "The Rivals."

Many great actors and actresses made their debut on the Olympic stage, among these being Edmund Kean, Edith Forrest and others little remembered in this day. Madam Modjeska, Fanny Davenport, Joseph Jefferson, Nat Goodwin, Richard Mansfield, Stuart Robson, Sir Henry Irving and William H. Crane are some of the more notable ones who have appeared at work at the plant and expects to have the work well under way within a short time.

The main headings from the mouth of the two 185-foot shafts, each of which will be 1,000 feet long. With favorable weather, Mr. Harry expects that he will be able to have the work completed before next April.

Another large contract that the contractor has been bidding on is for the sinking of a deep shaft in Ohio. The contract has not been awarded as yet, but it will be announced shortly. Both contracts involve the expenditure of several thousands of dollars.

**GRAND JURY DRAWN** Twenty-four Names Were Taken from the Wheel Today.

UNIONTOWN, July 25.—Grand and petit jurors for the September term were drawn today. The grand jury includes the following:

Hugh Barnhart, laborer, Dunbar township; Philip Bixler, carpenter, German; Patrick Boyle, retired, Upper Tyrone; John Cooke, superintendent, Brownsville township; William Cope, farmer, Jefferson; Wallace Church, collector, North Union; Ray Coffman, clerk, Uniontown; Jefferson Eberhart, laborer, Springhill; Earl B. Ford, laborer, Jefferson; F. O. Goodwin, manager, Conestoga; John A. Hirtz, farmer, Springhill; James Hare, laborer, Springhill; Michael H. Heintz, butcher, German; Chaucery P. Kendall, farmer, German; Frank J. Kely, dentist, Belleverton; John J. Kely, miner, Redstone; John A. Pike, laborer, Perry; Will L. South, plumber, Point Marion; John H. Simpson, clerk, Nicholson; Robert Stevenson, farmer, Jefferson; Michael J. Tulley, farmer, Dunbar; William D. Thomson, store manager, Luzerne; Thomas A. Waggoner, bank clerk, South Brownsville; Walter Williams, merchant, Fairchance.

**FRENCH MAY LEAVE.** Cumberland Hears Superintendent Here is to be Promoted.

Reports from Cumberland are to effect that several changes are to be made on August 1 among Baltimore & Ohio officials. Superintendent C. Lee French of the Connelville division, being slated to succeed Superintendent J. W. Kelly of the Cumberland division.

Kelly, according to gossip, is to be made superintendent of the Baltimore division in place of O. H. Hobbs, former superintendent here, who will be made assistant to Mr. George C. W. Galloway. No official announcement of impending changes has been made.

**B. & O. MEETING.** Officials and Employees Will Gather on Monday Evening.

There will be a meeting of officers and employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the building adjoining the Hyndman building at 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening.

Superintendent C. L. French will address the men on ways and means of increasing efficiency and safety on the road.

**Pastor Killed by Auto.** Rev. J. M. Schick, a former pastor at Meyersdale, died at Washington from injuries suffered several days ago when he was struck by an automobile.

**Sink Water Off.** CLARKSBURG, W. Va., July 25.—Striking workmen of the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Company yesterday afternoon sealed the pump station on the Elk creek and compelled the engineer to stop the machinery, thus cutting off the water supply to the plant.

**Wilson in New York.** NEW YORK, July 25.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson of Mexico arrived here early this afternoon aboard the steamer Mexico.

**Concludes His Investigation.** Deputy State Fire Marshal W. H. Wilkins, who was in town yesterday investigating several fires believed to have been of incendiary origin, left last night for Bedford.

**Four Face Burgers.** Four men faced Burgers Evans this morning charged with being drunk.

**Prizes Awarded.** Fine Lawns and Gardens Viewed at Continental No. 1.

Fine lawns and gardens were viewed at Continental No. 1 yesterday and the following awards were made:

Lawns—House No. 113, Henry Chambers, first prize; house No. 67, Ignatz Kutchna, second prize; house No. 1, Jacob Pierce, third prize.

Gardens—House No. 111, Frank Kall, first prize; house No. 67, Ignatz Kutchna, second prize; house No. 74, Julius Seka, third prize.

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**THE WEATHER.**

Fair today; warmer tonight and Saturday is the noon weather forecast.

**Temperature Record.**  
1913 1912  
Maximum ..... 80 74  
Minimum ..... 50 44  
Mean ..... 65 59  
The Yough river rose during the night from 1.85 to 2.90.





## The News of Nearby Towns.

### SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD, July 25.—Dr. J. R. Goodwin of Woodstock was in the borough on professional business Wednesday.

Crawford Divillies while hitting her up at a good clip Monday hit his machine swears from a slight source and ran into the bank, bending an axle and putting the machine out of commission.

Thomas Patton of Morgantown, was calling on friends in this the home of his birth Wednesday.

E. L. Downey has been confined to his bed with sickness since Sunday.

Ernest Sturck, whose parents are visiting relatives in this community after attending the reunion of the Griffin family last Saturday, fell from the hay loft of H. R. Skelton's barn Wednesday and dislocated his left arm. The boy with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sturck, motored here from East Liverpool, Ohio, where they reside.

Reuben McCann of Nicholson township, was a borough visitor Thursday. Mrs. G. M. Snyder was the guest of the Conn family at Woodbridge town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Snyder, after a visit of several weeks at relatives in town and vicinity, left Friday morning for their home in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. By a previous arrangement J. A. Rankin, Mrs. Snyder's brother, and his wife, who the brothers and other relatives met them at their home in Geesee township, the evening before their departure. In a social gathering and to bid them bon voyage, Frank Smith, a Smithfield photographer, took a snapshot of the party. A delightful supper was served.

SMITHFIELD, July 24.—C. D. Crow was a business visitor at the county seat Tuesday.

Jacob Bowers of Woodstock, was a business visitor Wednesday.

Robert Campbell, employed as a foreman on the construction of a coal tipples on the Monongahela river, above Brownsville, spent Tuesday night with relatives in the borough. Mr. Campbell said this work had been short on carpenters but an ad in the want columns of The Courier soon filled the deficiency.

Perry Dorey of Baxters Ridge, was a borough visitor on Wednesday.

The school board has advertised for bids for erecting the children of school age and for a truant officer in the borough.

A party of autoists from the Youth center had burned out their batteries on reaching Woodstock, evening, and had to get new ones. Dr. H. H. Guhr supplied them with five extra ones that he happened to have, when they went on their way rejoicing.

The peaceful repose of the inhabitants of Church street was somewhat disturbed at a late hour one night recently by a little diversion not often and perhaps never before witnessed by the law abiding and peaceable citizens of that model street. The diversion was caused by a recalcitrant husband and his irate frau. The parties live just out of the borough limits and are of more or less prominence. The trouble began at the home, from what cause has not been ascertained, but from there the irate woman put the hubby to flight. He steered his course for the borough with the woman in hot pursuit. She overtook him just as he turned up church street as was evidenced by the near neighbors by a sounding whistle, some one in sound to striking a beef with a carpet beater; then a break away and another short sprint, then another whack. By the time she had administered several of these shelling, however, the chase had brought them well up to the middle of the street and had also brought out the residents along the way who witnessed the performance. The man broke away at 10 P. M. When shop long enough to run across the street and inquire of who there was a square office but his liberty was of short duration; she was on him again giving another blow blow recovering from which she about faced him and led him homeward by the ear.

### ROCKWOOD.

ROCKWOOD, July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Reges Shanks and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Karr of Rockwood, left on Tuesday for a ten days outing, visiting Niagara Falls, Buffalo and points of interest in Canada.

Miss Lucy Lohr of Haverhill, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Newman of Main street.

Charles C. Deffenau of Rockwood, left yesterday for Pittsburgh, where he has secured employment.

David Will, who has been visiting relatives in Pittsburgh for the past two months, has returned home.

William H. Burkett of Berlin, was a business visitor at Rockwood the first of the week.

Miss Jennie Smith, the noted railroad evangelist, will deliver a lecture in the Rockwood Methodist Church on Friday evening of this week.

Church announcements for next Sunday:

Lutheran Church—Preaching and holy communion at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Methodist Church—Preaching at 7:30 P. M.

United Brethren Church—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

United Evangelical Church—Preaching at 7:30 P. M.

All other services as heretofore.

William Wable recently transferred property in Rockwood to his father Hiram Wable to the amount of \$1,700.

J. P. Growald also transferred property in Rockwood to his wife Elizabeth Growald to the amount of \$8,000.

William Brendel and E. A. Maderberry of Rockwood, spent Tuesday at Meyersdale where they witnessed the ball game between Meyersdale and being beat by a score of 6 to 1.

Miss Lillian Will Shug.

Miss Lillian Will Shug will be the soloist at four concerts to be given by the Connellsville Military Band at Shady Grove Park next Sunday afternoon and evening. Miss Lillian Will Shug is a high soprano and her voice possesses remarkable range and sweetness of tone.—Adv.

### DUNBAR.

DUNBAR, July 25.—Mrs. James Hawker and daughter, Mrs. William Reynolds of Uniontown, returned home today from a two weeks' vacation at Atlantic City.

"Mexican Conspiracy Outgeneraled," Big Warner 3-reel special, "The Picket Guard," 2-reel special, and "Little Buster," at the Soligon Theatre tomorrow. Silver set given away tonight.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hirst were shopping in Connellsville on Thursday.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. S. Carroll on Thursday. After the business was transacted refreshments were served by the hostess.

Walker Martin returned home today from Florida, bringing with him an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell and daughter, Angelo, attended the wedding of Rosa Carrocca of Connellsville yesterday.

Mrs. Barrett and daughter, Bernadette were visiting in Connellsville yesterday.

Mrs. Ruth Slater of Fairbanks spent Thursday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Stewart of Speers Hill.

Miss Anna Boyer returned home from Ohio, after spending a week there visiting relatives.

Mr. Bedlow of Speers Hill, has purchased the fruit store of Frank Bell on Connellsville street.

Mrs. P. J. Pullan was shopping in Connellsville today.

Miss May Stewart of Speers Hill, was a Connellsville visitor today.

Miss Anna Murphy and sister, Mary, were Connellsville shoppers on Thursday.

Miss Julia Malone returned home yesterday from Montana, where she has spent the past month the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Lating.

Mrs. M. K. Vance were in Connellsville yesterday attending a meeting of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

### DICKERSON RUN.

DICKERSON RUN, July 25.—Nixon Sprout, a well known Pittsburgh & Lake Erie foreman, was struck by a train in the yards yesterday and knocked down. The pilot threw him from the track. He sustained a dislocated shoulder and many cuts and bruises. He was given medical attention and removed to his home in Dawson.

"Mexican Conspiracy Outgeneraled," Big Warner 3-reel special, "The Picket Guard," 2-reel special, and "Little Buster," at the Soligon Theatre tomorrow. Silver set given away tonight.—Adv.

Justo of the Peace R. H. Wright of Bridge street, Dawson, was transacting business at Uniontown yesterday.

Miss Marie Beatty was the guest of Misses Elsie and Lillian Lint at South Connellsville Wednesday.

Thomas Denny of Connellsville, was a business caller here Thursday.

James Beatty was a Uniontown business caller Wednesday.

Miss Vera Condit of South Connellsville, is spending a few days' vacation here with Misses Elsie Beatty.

Mrs. H. H. Lohm of Dawson was calling on Connellsville friends Wednesday.

Miss Leona Beatty left today for Pittsburgh, to spend several days' vacation with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Edward Dunlap was shopping in Connellsville yesterday.

William R. Davis of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a business caller here on Thursday.

### STAR JUNCTION.

STAR JUNCTION, July 25.—William Thompson was calling in Vanderhill yesterday.

Mrs. Edith Herwick and family were visiting relatives in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Osborn of Pittsburgh, were in town today attending the funeral of Mrs. J. W. Flanagan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Colbert of Johnstown, were in town today attending the funeral of Mrs. Colbert's sister, Mrs. J. W. Flanagan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Calkins of Uniontown, was a business caller in town yesterday.

John Boyd is spending his vacation at Scottsdale.

Clara Shearer of Scottsdale, was in town yesterday.

William Elwell was at Perryopolis last night.

D. H. Williamson of Newark, N. J., was transacting business in town yesterday.

### OHIOVILLE.

OHIOVILLE, July 25.—A lawn fête will be held on the public square on Saturday evening for the benefit of the Ohioville Methodist Episcopal Sunday school.

Mrs. A. E. Stettin of Connellsville, is visiting among friends here for several days.

Dr. A. K. Ogbert of Fairbance, made a professional call in Ohioville yesterday.

Miss Ethel Connor of Connellsville, is spending a few days visiting with friends.

Oral Jackson was a business caller in Connellsville yesterday.

Miss Elsie Beegs of Confluence, spent Thursday calling on her music class here.

Miss Corristan was in Connellsville yesterday.

Quite a number of new arrivals registered at the Ohioville House. The patronage at all the houses here so far this summer has exceeded any previous season.

Miss Edith Harbaugh at Victoria, was shopping and calling on friends here yesterday.

Mrs. Charles Robinson and daughter, Miss Helen of Truma, are guests of friends here for a few days.

J. J. Louf, was here on business Thursday.

### MEYERSDALE.

MEYERSDALE, July 25.—Prof. Henry Gress, who served last term as principal of the schools at Conport, Pa., is here for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Valantine Gress.

Mrs. Thomas J. Judge of Scranton, Pa., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Altmillier of Hotel Altmillier.

The Citizens Cornet Band of this place returned from Confluence last evening, having played a concert at a lot sale at that place during the day.

John Darboski of Acosta, who recently signed as a pitcher with the Meyersdale team, was a visitor yesterday and will likely be on dock for the game Saturday between the locals and Confluence, to be played here.

A. E. Hoeselbarth of Meyersburg, Pa., arrived in town yesterday to spend some time with relatives and friends here and at Salisbury.

I. F. and L. H. Eicher of Scottsdale, were visitors to this place yesterday.

Michael Smith of Youngstown, O., arrived here yesterday to visit for a while with his brothers, Marie M. and John M. Smith of this place, and Jenkins Smith of Elklick.

Mrs. Charles R. Blitzer and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rosa Elby of Youngstown, O., are the guests of the former's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Meyers of North street.

W. H. Long of Slippery Rock, Pa., is here endeavoring to locate a factory here for the manufacture of such wooden articles as step ladders, ironing boards, porch swings and the like, and it is said he is meeting with considerable encouragement. About 50 men will be employed.

Miss Grace Kendall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kendall, will leave on Friday for Chicago to visit her cousin, Miss Irene VanNest. From there she will go to Milwaukee and be joined by Miss Mary Cook of Somerset, who will then go on a trip down the lakes to Buffalo.

Attorney Clarence L. Shaver of Somerset, was in town on business last evening.

Dr. Cyrus W. Truxal and bride, who spent the past three days with the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Truxal at the Amity Reformed parsonage, returned to their home at Lancaster last evening.

Elder D. R. Clapper will leave tomorrow for Clymer, Indiana, to conduct a series of evangelistic meetings in the Church of the Brethren.

Among the out of town business visitors yesterday were: W. P. Ketter, George R. Saffell, Dr. D. J. Kury, E. H. Kury, John H. Hoover, Johnstown; C. W. Linn, Cumberland; H. B. Walker, Greensburg; D. W. Lowers, Richmond, Va.; Charles W. Groves, Berlin; D. H. Horton, Connellsville; J. H. Risher, Newcomers-town, O.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cramer of Indiana, Pa., were visiting relatives and friends in Meyersdale and vicinity yesterday.

Miss Mary Livingston is spending the week at Connellsville as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kerkman.

Miss Fanny Shipley, daughter of ex-Burgess and Mrs. J. T. Shipley, and visiting her cousin Miss Elsie Beatty, W. E. Mercer, a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Marshall-McClintock Construction Company of Pittsburgh, were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride, Rev. John A. Young of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church officiating. The many couples left on No. 10 for New York whence they will sail for Corozal Canal Zone, where Mr. Mercer is at present employed. The bride is a refined and accomplished young lady from one of Meyersdale's best families, while the groom holds a responsible position high in the councils of the largest construction companies of the country.

### CONFLUENCE.

CONFLUENCE, July 25.—Mrs. Hilson Burnworth of Uniontown, is visiting her daughter Mrs. J. B. Lytle of the West side.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler and three children of Brownsville, arrived here yesterday for a few days' visit with the former's mother Mrs. T. L. Butler at Johnson Chapel.

Mrs. J. B. Davis and daughter Bertha of Ursina, were here between trains yesterday for a few minutes.

Prof. C. H. Calkins and family are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Critchfield of Eden street.

S. A. Kendall of Meyersdale, of the Kendall Lumber Company, was a business visitor here yesterday.

M. R. Thomas, a well known merchant of Thomadsale, was here yesterday on his way to Uniontown on business.

C. E. Younkin was in Connellsville yesterday transacting business.

W. W. Hunsicker was engaged at present in plastering the new house of Mrs. William Reiber on the West Side.

A. Shipley of Cumberland, has moved into and is occupying the property he recently bought of the Reynolds estate at the end of the Connellsville bridge.

F. R. Dent of Enar Addison, was transacting business in town yesterday.

L. S. Lincoln of Uniontown, formerly of Chisp Lago, is visiting friends in town.

John Merrill, a lumber man of Fort Hill, was transacting business in town recently.

Karl Attiler, proprietor of the Tannus Hotel, who is in the Springs, was here yesterday meeting a party of friends from Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Joseph Shipley and children of Connellsville, are visiting her mother Mrs. I. N. Greer here.

A. D. Shaw, a policeman in Uniontown, with his wife, is visiting friends here.

Miss Laura Conway, a nurse, has gone to Scottsdale, where she will be employed for a while.

The Meyersdale Band was here yesterday dispensing music at the Kurz & Sellers lot sale on the West Side.

Miss Alverda Burnworth of Johnson Chapel, who has been very sick for some time, is not much improved.

Calvin Ankeny, a former resident of this place, but now of Harnedsville, was in town yesterday.

# \$3.50 Rapid Vacuum Washer 98c

## The Daily Courier

Is going to show its usual public spirit by giving to its readers the most wonderful labor saving, money saving, time saving and fuel saving device ever offered to the public.

## A BENEFACTOR TO THE WOMEN

Coupon On Page 2.

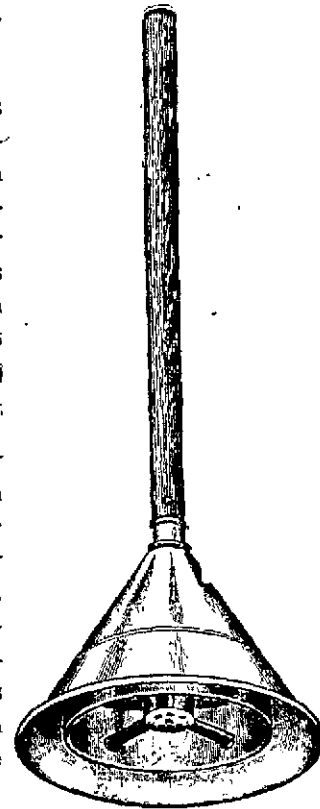
Compressed Air Does the Work

### AN EASY WASH DAY—NO BOILING—NO RUBBING.

No longer do you have to spend hours over the wash tub, no boiling, therefore no odors, it simply does away with dandyger. The Rapid Vacuum Washer is the most wonderful device ever offered the housewife, because it does away with the hardest work a woman is called to do and makes washing as easy as any other household work.

Start Cutting Your Coupons Today.

Do not let another wash day go by without having one of these vacuum washers in your home. The Courier has made it extremely easy for every woman to get one of these washers. All you have to do is to clip six coupons from The Daily Courier, and present them at this office with 98 cents and receive a vacuum washer that will be worth to you many times the price you paid for it.



### IT MEANS NO MORE DREADED WASH DAYS.

With hot water, melted soap, a tub and a vacuum washer, wash day will have no terrors for you. You can wash the finest fabrics in the same tub with ordinary white clothes, with no possible injury. You do not have to rub or boil your clothes for three or four hours and then rub until your hands are worn out. Simply put your clothes in hot soapy water and use the vacuum washer as directed and you will have the cleanest and whitest wash and a wash day you never thought possible.

Come and See This Wonderful

Vacuum Washer that will save your clothes, save your time, save your hands and save your back from many aches caused by bending over the wash tub. It will wash everything that is washable. Come in and look it over. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Every Vacuum Washer Absolutely Guaranteed.

## SIX COUPONS AND 98 CENTS FOR THIS RAPID VACUUM CLOTHES WASHER

Sent by Parcels Post for 8 Cents Additional

## It Pays to be a Reader of The Daily Courier

### EXODUS TABERNACLE

Men of Destiny.

Exodus 5:1-14—July 27.

"Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted."—Matthew 5:4.

NAPOLEON was styled a man of destiny, and surely many things connected with his career look as though the Lord had something to do with him.

This does not signify that he was a servant of God—far from it! But it signifies that Divine Wisdom can always overrule the wrath of man to serve Him, and the remainder re- strain, thus causing many ways in which Napoleon's career was directed.

Not all men of destiny are in opposition to God, however. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and others, as well as Jesus and His Apostles and followers, have been men of destiny. Upon these His mercies, tenderness and gracious promises have a softening effect, developing in them the graces of the Holy Spirit—"meekness, gentleness, patience, brotherly-kindness, love."

The destiny of these men is only partly worked out in the present life. They are permitted to pay a goodly price for the maintenance of their fellowship with God and their inheritance.

The Pharaoh of the Exodus was also a man of destiny. We have the Divine assurance of that fact: "For this cause have I raised thee up, for to show in thee My Power; and that My name might be declared throughout the earth." (Exodus 9:16.) St. Paul declares that God hardened this Pharaoh's heart that he should not let the people go. (Romans 9:18.) God's people have seriously misunderstood these words when in the past they interpreted them to mean that God had created Pharaoh a wicked, hard-hearted man, and that subsequently He still further hardened his heart.

Bible Students now realize that the Apostle meant to tell that from amongst the Egyptian princes God raised up to the throne a stubborn ruler, upon whose heart the mercies of God, in lifting one plague after another, would have only a hardening effect. Thus God illustrated the principle that His greatest blessing to mankind—a free will—may be perverted by Satan to work man's greatest injury.

Viewing the Other Side.

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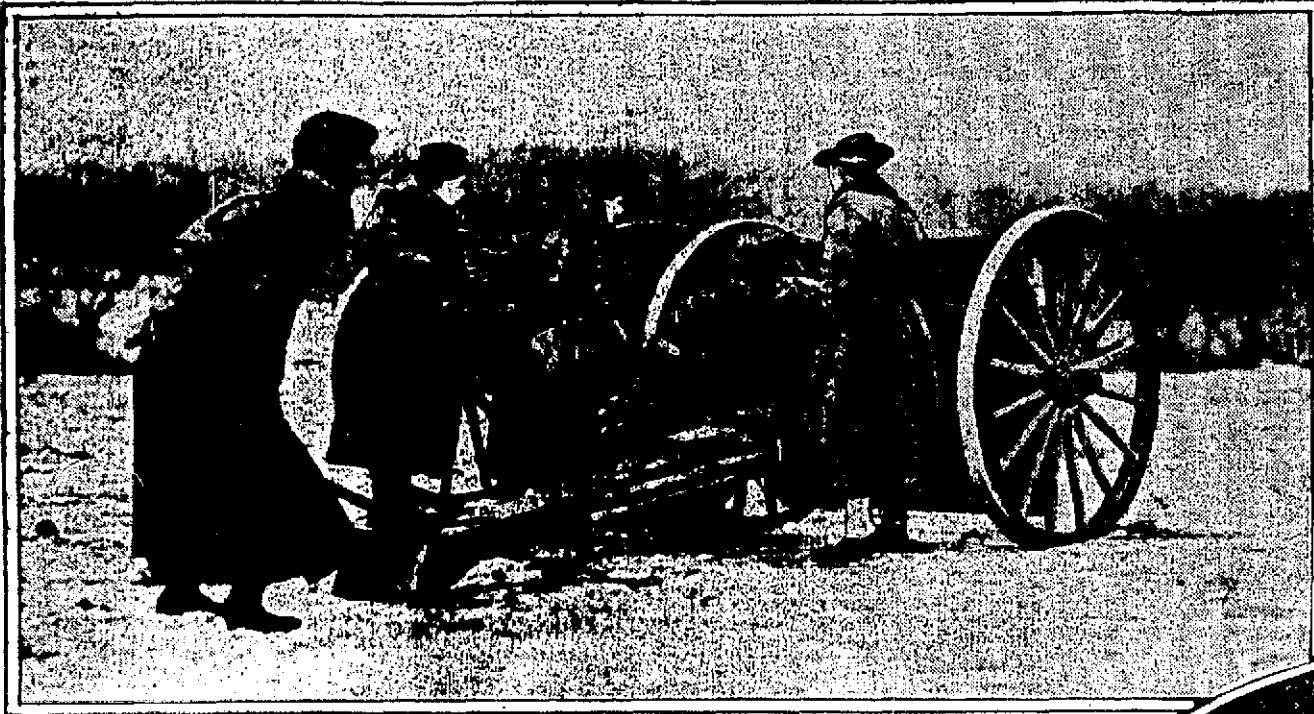
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# WAR WOULD FIND OUR SPLENDID FIELD ARTILLERY USELESS



A Modern Three-inch Field Gun in Action.

## RESERVE SUPPLY OF FIELD ARTILLERY GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

Our supply of field artillery material continues to be so far short of what it should be that I again call attention to this condition. Such material cannot be extemporized. It requires months and even years to manufacture it, and in time of war it cannot be purchased abroad. The amount which we have been permitted to accumulate would be insufficient for a single engagement of the character of the engagements in either the Russo-Japanese or the present Balkan wars.—(From the Annual Report of the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, 1912.)

By Burgoyne Hamilton.

HOW many American citizens have given serious thought to recent reports of high military officials regarding our defensive conditions? How many of these same citizens doubt that in the event of war we could raise a million men, arm and equip them, and turn them into the field, trained soldiers, in the course of a few months? Who is there who dares suppose that with our enormous manufacturing facilities we cannot supply sufficient ammunition at short notice for the various types of guns? Is it reasonable to believe that patriotic manufacturers would not in time of war cast aside ordinary business and put their energy into supplying field guns and ammunition for the Government? Is not an American the best average rifle shot in the world? Ask your neighbor any of these questions and, if he doesn't give you an optimistic answer, the author is greatly mistaken. It is well, perhaps, to look on the bright side of even the worst situation; but in the case of our National defense it is sometimes difficult to find the bright side. In the matter of ability to copy, to improve upon, or even to create mechanically, we are probably second to none as a Nation. Our field artillery material is copied from that of France, our Springfield rifle is a composite copy of many foreign weapons, and is an improvement over any one. Our coast defense armament is an example of our creative quality, for this is purely American.

What do we lack, then? may be reasonably asked. The answer is: The establishment of an effective military policy in keeping with modern times and the provisions of our Constitution, and its systematic development, particularly in the training of a sufficient number of men successfully to repel possible invasion.

We lack field artillery. That is, more specifically, mobile guns of from three inch to six inch. We lack ammunition for such guns, and we have not enough factory equipment in the whole United States to manufacture at the beginning of a war material and ammunition which could be used in that war, unless it be a long drawn out affair. Modern wars are short, however, as statistics prove.

Before showing exactly what our resources are it is necessary to point out certain facts regarding the proper balance of a well-organized field army. By balance, in this instance, is meant the apportionment of field artillery to so many infantry and cavalry combined. It must be borne in mind that an army without the proper percentage of field guns is at a great disadvantage. For argument's sake, let us imagine that two hostile forces, each composed of 100,000 men, are in position, ready to commence action. These two forces are physically, mentally, and mechanically equal, except that one has four field guns to every thousand of combined infantry and cavalry, and the other has only two field guns to every

thousand of combined infantry and cavalry.

Everything else being equal, the army with four guns per thousand is bound to triumph. In England the regulations call for approximately six guns per thousand; in Germany 4.50, in France 4.20, and in the United States 3.16. Not only do our regulations call for fewer guns than any of these other nations, but we have actually failed to supply our forces, now organized according to our own regulations, by 34 per cent.

The war strength of our regular infantry and cavalry combined is 65,115, and that of our organized militia for the same branches 247,000. Total war strength of infantry and cavalry of both regular army and militia is 312,115 men. Accordingly, to protect and support this army with the necessary field artillery we must supply them at the rate of 3.16 guns per thousand men, and we must also provide extra guns to the number of 34 to be included in the field ammunition trains. These extra guns are to be used in replacing those put out of action. We need 900 guns for the existing regular and militia mobile army at war strength. The number of guns of approved types now on hand is 632, or about 69 per cent of the quantity actually needed at once.

The above figures are startling enough, but when we take into consideration that in the event of actual hostilities with a first-class power it would be absolutely necessary to rush into the field a large force, and at the same time call for from 100,000 to 200,000 volunteers, our position as regards artillery is clearly shown. Field guns, carriages, caissons, and limbers cannot be thrown together over night. It is estimated that the Watervliet Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., can turn out 500 guns in a year, running twenty-four hours a day. It is also estimated that the Rock Island Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., can turn out carriages, caissons, and limbers at the rate of nineteen batteries a year, running twenty-four hours a day. This would provide enough carriages, etc., for seventy-six guns, there being four guns to a battery. Inasmuch as field guns are worthless without running gear, ammunition chests, and the various other accessories supplied by the Rock Island Arsenal, we find that our total yearly product of complete guns, carriages, limbers, and caissons would be seventy-six. Outside of the arsenals there are two or three private manufacturers qualified to produce gun, carriages, caissons, and limbers; but it is probable that some months would elapse before they could get together the necessary materials with which to even start work.

In the event of such trouble as would require an army of 470,000, plus volunteers to the extent of 100,000 or 200,000, the field guns needed to properly protect and support this force, with a small percentage in reserve, would be 1,392. Of this number we still have but 632, and at the rate these can be manufactured with our present facilities it will be easily seen that a number of years would be consumed to acquiring a proper supply.

In compiling these data, reference to models other than the latest approved 3-inch field gun has purposely been omitted. Among the omitted types are the 3-inch mountain howitzer, 3.8-inch field howitzer, 4.7-inch field howitzer, 4.7-inch field gun, and the 6-inch field howitzer. If we were to attempt to bring our artillery up to the 1,392-gun mark, each of these types would be included in proportion, and the rapidity of manufacture would be lessened proportionately.

Inasmuch as years would be required to give our army the necessary backbone of artillery it behooves us to set the wheels in motion now. Our infantry and cavalry can be increased speedily as compared with artillery. As regards rifles and ammunition for these two branches, we are reasonably well prepared. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, at a recent hearing before the Military Committee stated that he expected to have on hand by Dec. 31, 1912, 680,000 of the latest model rifles. We have considerable ammunition on hand for such rifles. During the year 1911 the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia

Firing a Coast Defense Mortar at Battery.



A Coast Defense Mortar Battery.

manufactured 71,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges. Outside of this arsenal we have four or five commercial firms now manufacturing just such ammunition for the Government. These firms have each been awarded a contract calling for 2,000,000 rounds, and in time of necessity their total capacity would probably be from 500,000 to 800,000 rounds per day. Among these firms are the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, United States Cartridge Company, and the Peters Cartridge Company.

As we are assured of enough infantry and cavalry rifles, and the ammunition with which to fight them, our next thought is of our supply of ammunition for artillery. Of such ammunition we have not enough for the few field guns on hand, proportionately less for those that should be on hand, no possible way of manufacturing enough in the entire country if called on to do so quickly, and no ammunition field trials with which to carry it to the guns in action if we had it.

Could anything be more hopeless? No—enough field guns to back up our

army, and not nearly enough ammunition for those guns which we now have. Ammunition of this kind is manufactured at Frankford Arsenal. The estimated capacity of that arsenal is 1,000 rounds per day, running every hour out of the twenty-four. There are one or two commercial firms outside of the Bethlehem Steel Company which supplies the Government with small quantities, who could equip themselves in time so as to augment this amount. The American and British Manufacturing Company has furnished a limited number of shrapnel, and could probably be relied upon for assistance. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company is authorized for the statement that, given a few months' time, they could equip themselves to turn out 200 brass cases a day, doubling that capacity in four months. These cases would have to be assembled with the necessary projectiles and powder by the Government.

If we could be assured of 1,000 rounds from Frankford Arsenal, and 1,000 rounds from private firms per day, the total would amount to 2,000 rounds. One field gun in an average action will

## Reserve Supply of Ammunition for It, Would Be Insufficient for One Big Engagement and We Could Neither Manufacture It in Time Nor Buy It—Secretary of War Sounds Warning.

(From The New York Times.)

fire from 300 to 500 shots per day. In Manchuria one gun was credited with over 600 shots in a day. It, to be conservative, we figure an average of only 200 rounds per gun in action per day, it would take only 10 guns to shoot away our daily output, and if we were to attempt to supply 1,200 guns in action with our present facilities, each gun would receive approximately 1.8 rounds of ammunition per day. The following table, based upon the requirements in field guns of different types by both regulars and militia, will give a clear insight as to the stock of ammunition now on hand and what should be on hand. This table calls for only 961

they could do damage to cities of importance. Some fortifications are so situated as to give secure rendezvous to our navy.

In the event of hostilities, with a first-class power, we should, of course, rely upon our navy to meet the enemy on the sea. But a country with a more powerful navy than ours would have us at a great disadvantage. If our entire sea force was engaged at sea or had been destroyed, what would prevent a hostile power from landing an army of invasion? Surely not our coast fortifications. These are just the points an enemy would steer clear of. Admitting that the enemy could land in the neighborhood of Boston, where it would have well-provisioned communities upon which to subsist; when and how, with our present methods, could we hope to

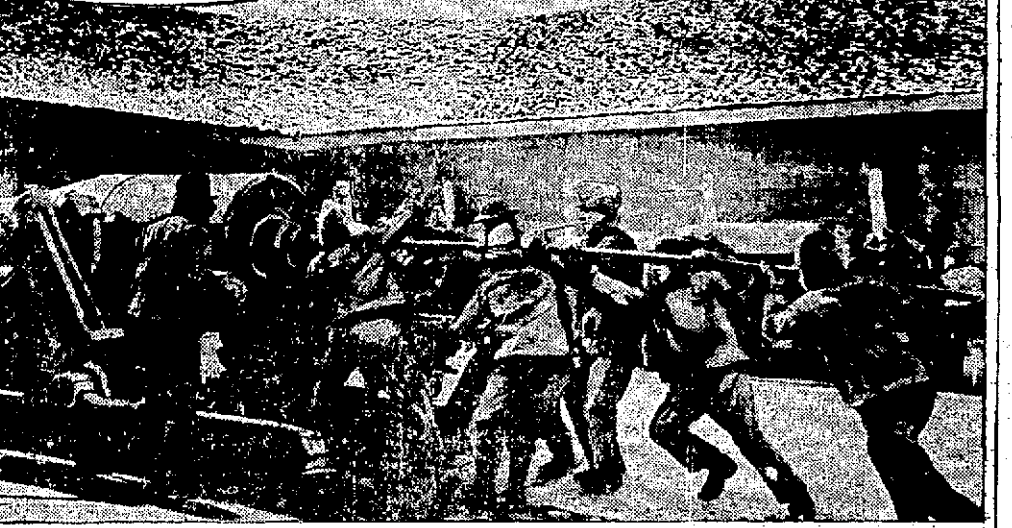
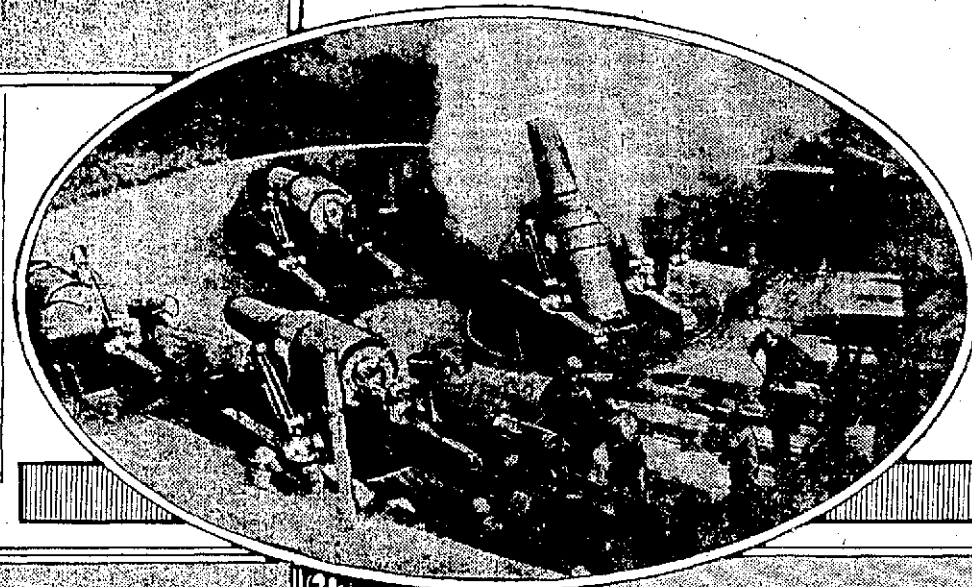
can do the same again with anybody on earth."

The so-called facts of history are sometimes misleading. As to the war of the Revolution, it took 355,238 regulars, volunteers, and militia to defeat England's 150,000 soldiers. England had another war on her hands at the same time, and found it necessary to hire some of her troops. Cannon in those days amounted to little as compared with modern field gun, and the many different kinds of destruction they now inflict. It is true, however, that America did well to defeat anybody of any size at that time.

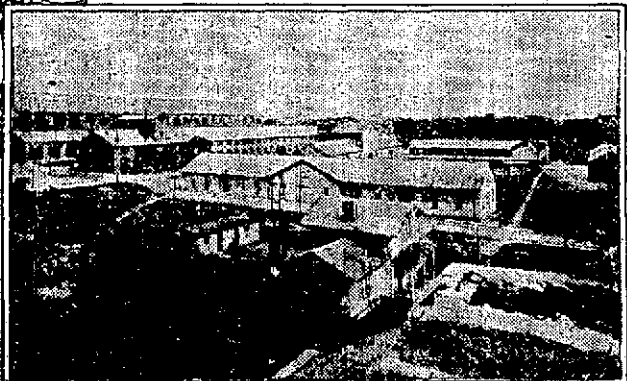
In the war of 1812 we employed 627,354 regulars and militia against English and Canadian forces amounting to about 55,000, or about ten to one. During the Mexican war our regulars and militia numbered 104,550, against Mexico's 46,000. Our more recent war, that with Spain, cannot be taken seriously as an indication of what we could accomplish against a first-class power.

To return to the present, it might be consistent to say a word or two about the marksmen of this country. Just because a rifle team of twelve or fifteen members outshoots, year after year, the teams of other nations, we must not think that the average American has mastered the gun. It has been proved that game hunters and other sportsmen are at first not at all proficient in the use of the military rifle. We have hundreds of thousands of men who have never shot a rifle in their lives.

In England there are over 3,000 rifle clubs, civilian as well as military. Shooting is becoming a great sport in that country, and in the event of war it is doubtful if an enemy would ever conquer by superior rifle fire. Austria and other British colonies are taking pattern after the mother country and are developing rifle shooting even among the very young boys. Other nations are making rapid strides in marksmanship, but are not necessarily turning out experts.



Firing a Big Gun at Fort Wadsworth.



Gun Shop at Watervliet, N. Y.

guns, almost 400 less than would be needed in our defense against a first-class power:

Type of gun.	3" Mountain Howitzer.	3" Field Howitzer.	3.8" Field Howitzer.	4.7" Field Howitzer.	4.7" Field Gun.	6" Field Gun.
Number of guns required for guns considered.	84	509	104	108	48	48
Number of rounds manufactured or for which appropriation has been made.	71,400	944,704	129,792	116,540	64,512	48,384
Number of rounds deficient.	1,912	166,865	2,514	7,230	9,591	5,195
Number of rounds deficient.	69,488	777,839	127,278	109,360	54,921	43,189
Total deficiency in ammunition for all types of guns, 1,182,075 rounds.						

Running twenty-four hours a day, our arsenals and commercial firms would take 591 working days to make up this deficiency if they turned out 2,000 rounds per day. Our coast fortifications, as far as guns are concerned, are pretty well supplied. Ammunition for this branch of the service is, however, woefully lacking in quantity. The citizens of this country must not imagine that because our seacoast bristles with forts, these alone will prevent an invader from landing troops. Fortifications are primarily to stop hostile warships from entering waters where

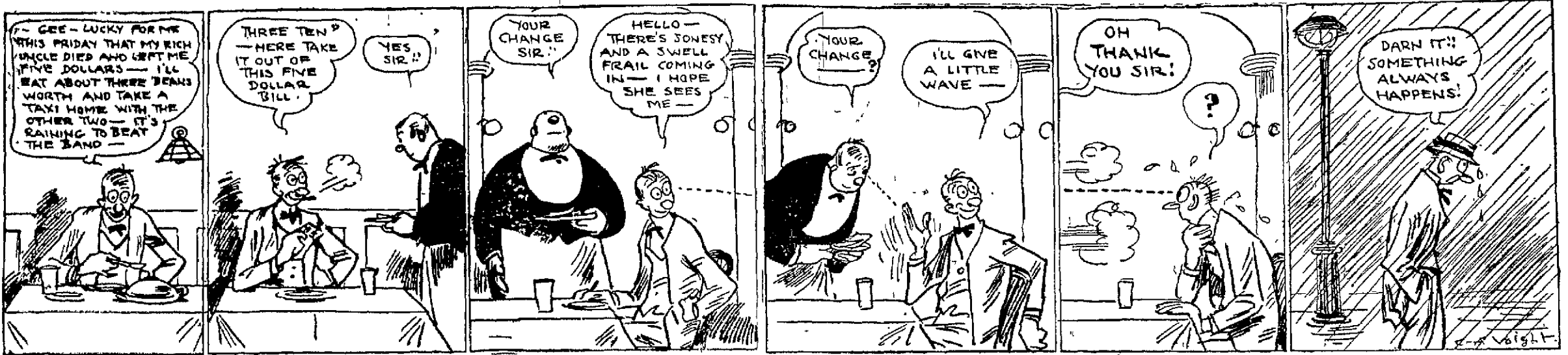
dislodge or even prevent an invading army from ravaging that section of the country? It is all very well to cry that

War is a terrible calamity, one of the most awful things a nation may experience. "It costs lives, money, and property, and yet the average American citizen believes this country immune from it. Our position may well be compared to that of a house owner who carries too little fire insurance. He saves big premiums for years, but when a fire does come and wipes him out, it is too late to get the insurance, and he suffers in consequence.

Americans must realize that if war ever comes to us and finds us in our present condition, it will be too late for Congress to make appropriations, too late for the arsenals and commercial firms to start manufacturing field guns and ammunition. Then all our wealth, our resources, our intelligence, will count for naught; and the invading enemy upon whom we may look down now as being ineffective and not comparable with ourselves, will walk into the United States just because he has a full equipment of guns, a sufficient supply of ammunition, and a trained body of artilleryists to do the firing. Ought we not to begin paying our peace insurance premiums now?



FRIDAY—Jinks Has Joined the Anti-Tipping Society.



## HE COMES UP SMILING

By  
Charles  
Sherman

Illustrated by  
Ray Winters

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"Under the present circumstances, paying for a night's lodging is graft," declared the general.

"It's graft, then, or prison," snapped Bartlett.

"Prison," said the general betulically. "Prison is foolish," said Billy, "when one has a motorcar and can get away."

"Besides," said Bartlett, "graft is not dishonest for the man who gives the bribe."

"It ain't," agreed the Watermelon. "If the man has money enough to give publicly to some college or institution," Henrietta drew on her gloves. "I think you are all cynical," said she. "Graft is dishonest."

"Why?" asked Bartlett, turning to her. "Why, Henrietta?"

"Because," said Henrietta firmly. "Father used to say that it would take the constitution of an ostrich, the empty head of a fool and the nerves of a prizefighter to stand poverty," said the Watermelon, thinking of those days when there were eight children and no money.

"I think," said Billy, as one propounding a wholly original suggestion, "that we should go at once."

"If we have done wrong," said the general, "we should suffer for it. We should not attempt to evade the consequences of our acts."

There was a heavy step on the porch without. The general turned pale. Bartlett reached for his pocket-book and Billy looked weakly against the knobby end of the haircloth sofa. Only Henrietta and the Watermelon were quite calm, the latter with the calmness of desperation, the former, of despair.

### CHAPTER XII.

The Key to the Situation.

The Watermelon accepted the inexorable with the tramp's sangfroid; Henrietta with a sweet dignity, though slightly flustered. The door had been shut before the conference began and the person on the porch had not come in sight of the windows. With a slow wink at Henrietta, the Watermelon strode to the door. Instinctively the general started to lay his hand on the young man's arm as he passed, to detain him a moment, but instead picked up his hat from the table and hoped that no one had seen that involuntary little gesture. The Watermelon threw open the door with a bit of flourish and Alphonse, stoical, unsmiling, entered.

There was an involuntary sigh of relief from all, even the general.

"Well," asked the Watermelon, "what are the odds doing?"

"Where are the cars, Alphonse?" asked the general sternly, in the reaction of the suspense of the moment before.

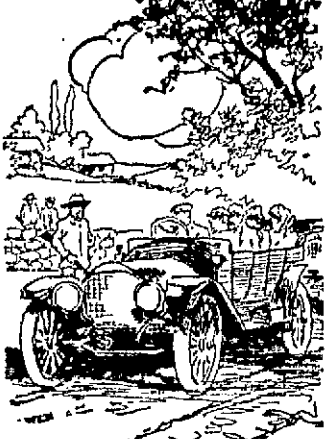
"I left them at the back door," answered Alphonse, as one who understood perfectly the whole aspect of the case and realized that sometimes a quiet exit is more to be desired than great acclaim. "I thought you would not want them seen from the front."

"I have no objection to my car being seen by everybody," returned the general with a wave of his hand, which appeared to include the universe.

"The back door was locked and the key gone, and the Watermelon had hurried to the door into the shade and was struggling with the rusty lock. "This is the way," said he, "through the woodshed. That door's locked and there ain't a key; family probably left that way. I noticed the woodshed route this morning."

"We can shut this door on the side porch and lock it just as we found it," said Henrietta.

She shut the door and Alphonse as quietly turned the key. She lowered the window, the Watermelon had opened and, finding that he had broken the lock in doing it, she slipped a dollar from her purse and left it on the ledge. It seemed to Henrietta, to leave more, to pay for their night's lodging, would simply be adding insult to injury. One cannot take unreasonable liberties with another's pos-



This Was Awful.

and two men stepped from the bushes on either side. They were tall, raw-boned country men, in flapping straw hats and blue jeans. Each carried a shotgun in the crook of his arm with a tender pleasure in the feel of it,

each showed a big piece of tobacco and each was apparently more than enjoying the situation. The Watermelon, leaning forward, with wary eyes, was pleased to see a look of surprise flit across their square-jawed, sun-tanned faces as they saw the second car slowly following the first, and four men instead of one, as the telegram had said "one man in a big touring car," the make and engine number given.

"What's the make of your car?" demanded the taller of the two of Bartlett, laying his hand on the fender. Surprised, Bartlett told, thankful that he had not been asked for his name.

"Engine number?" demanded the man.

Bartlett gave it.

"License number?"

"Great Scott!" snapped Bartlett. "What do you want next? My age? My number is on the back of my car. I have so many cars I have forgotten it. Go and look, or ask my man. Alphonse, what's the number on the back?"

"9741," droned Alphonse coldly. "Be both those cars yours?" asked the man, puzzled and a bit disappointed.

"That car," said the general pompously, "is mine. Allow me." He drew his card-case from his pocket, and to the tall man's consternation and Bartlett's horror, presented him with his card. The two withdrew and consulted at a moment. Clearly the family party before them was not the young man wanted in Wilton for stealing a motorcar and a suit of clothes, but for all that, what were they doing in an empty house?

"We can arrest 'em and get a fine anyway," said the taller of the two, and the other agreed.

The Watermelon leaned forward with languid interest, his hat on the back of his head. "How do you do?" he drawled. "What are you doing with the pogonys?"

"Hunting," grinned the spokesman pleasantly.

"Any luck?" asked the Watermelon.

"Get her life!" said the man. "Got what we were after."

"Bear?" asked the Watermelon innocently.

"Autos," said the man.

"Sir," began the general. He felt a pressure on his shoulder so firm, that, irritated, he turned to remonstrate with Henrietta. One could not explain the situation with any degree of pride in the first place, still less so, if some one behind were apparently endeavoring to suppress one.

The Watermelon frowned. "We weren't breaking any speed limit, unless the small is the standard you require your speed laws by." The men no longer believed that they had caught the thief, but if they insisted on taking the party before a magistrate, each would have to give his name. With the general present, fictitious names would only be so much waste of breath, and the Watermelon had no desire to give his assumed name to anyone in the employ of the law.

"Now," sneered the man, spitting with gusto. "There're other things to break besides speed laws."

"Yes," agreed the Watermelon, "your empty head."

"Now, don't get snappy," warned the man, growing angry. "I'm an officer of the law and I'm not going to take any of your sass."

"An officer of the law can't arrest a law-abiding citizen," snapped the Watermelon with righteous indignation.

"Law-abiding?" jeered the man.

"What have we done?"

"Try to guess," suggested the man pleasantly and the other laughed.

"I can't guess," said the Watermelon. "In it for riding through the cow lane? We didn't hurt the lane any. I rode through this same lane last summer and the Browns didn't kick up any row over it. In fact, they were with me, that is, Dick and Lizzie were."

"The man stared and the Watermelon frowned coldly.

"Do you know the Browns?" demanded the fellow.

"Not very well," admitted the Watermelon. "I was through here last summer and stopped over night at their place. They were fine people, all right. They told me if I ever came this way again to drop in and I said I would. It was a sort of joke. They gave me a latch key." He drew a key from his pocket and held it out as proof of his integrity.

"Hub," said the man dully, gazing from the key to the Watermelon.

The second man took it. "Which door does it fit?" he asked.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### Only to Be Lost.

Bartlett grinned and removed his hat to wipe his brow. The general strove not to show a guilty surprise. Billy giggled and Henrietta began to live again.

The Watermelon held out his hand. "My key, please. Kindly remove that piece of artillery from the road and we will go on."

"The front door," said the Watermelon promptly. "Go try it if you want proof."

"Not so fast," said the second man, who had taken the affair into his own hands. "If you know the Browns, tell me something about them? No, you chauffeur fellow, hold on, back there. Don't try to slip by, for you can't. You automobilists think that the Lord created heaven and earth for your benefit and then rested on the seventh day and has been resting ever since. That's better. Now, then—" turning again to the Watermelon—"how many in the family?"

"How many?" queried the Watermelon. "I don't know. I only saw me and pa and the three kids, Dick and Lizzie and Sarah. Sarah was a young lady about twenty, if I remember rightly; Lizzie was eight and Dick was a bit older, ten or twelve—twelve, I think he said. I remember his birthday came in January, anyway."

"Well, goldarn it," laughed the first man, thoroughly convinced. "Well, say, ain't we the easy marks?"

"Don't blame yourselves," said the Watermelon gently. "Father used to say that anything colossal, even simplicity, was worthy of admiration."

"What did Dick look like?" demanded the second man, loath to give up.

The Watermelon straightened up. "See here, my man," said he sternly, "we are in a hurry. You have detained us long enough. I have told you as much as I am going to about the Browns. It's a year ago this summer that I was there and I haven't been dwelling on their beautiful countenances in rapt and joyful contemplation ever since. I have seen a few people during the interval. Dick was fairly good looking, but Lizzie was the cutest. I took them through the cow lane to show them how they could go for the cows in a motor-car, turning up-to-date, see. Now, move aside and let us pass, please."

"No, you don't," returned the man sharply. "Let that chauffeur fellow in the back car come up to the house with me while I try this key. Tom, you keep the others here, till I come back."

The Watermelon leaned back wearily indifferent and drew out his cigarette papers. Alphonse climbed obediently from the car, with his usual imperturbability. Calmly and willingly he sealed the stone wall and set off across the field with his captor Tom thoughtfully examining his gun, one eye on the motor-car.

The general's desire to explain was superseded by a still greater desire to get away. The grim faces of the two men impressed him with the gravity of the event. If they were to escape, now was the time, when the forces of the enemy were divided, but there was his car. He could not leave that behind and the man in the road was a fairly good reason for him to remain where he was and make no attempt to reach it. Bartlett had put up a clever bluff, but it had been called, and they had to sit there until the return of the other man, when they would be exposed, for of course the key wouldn't fit. That second man was a stubborn brute. The Lord had made mules. He didn't intend men to be.

Henrietta repressed a wild wish to scream aloud. Never, never again would she go into another man's house unless expressly asked to do so by the owner. She glanced behind, up the hill, toward the house. Alphonse and his captor had just come into sight again and were returning through the field. Henrietta breathed heavily. This was awful. When the two reached the stone wall, she hoped she would faint. She knew she wouldn't, she never fainted. She turned around that she might not see them. Nothing could be done, apparently, but simply wait for the hand of the law to fall upon them. She looked at Billy. Billy was frozen dumb. This was the end.

The Watermelon turned carelessly and spoke to Henrietta. "That was a pretty bid up there. Did you see it?"

"Yes," said Henrietta automatically, though she had seen no bird. She heard the two men now right behind the car and she sank back limply.

"Well," queried the Watermelon. "By gum," admitted the man with the key. "It fits."

"Tell me," begged Henrietta, "what would father say?"

"Gmce," said the Watermelon.

The general, as he informed Henrietta at the first roadside they came to and at which they stopped for breakfast, was full of the old Nick. His last that there might be no limit to his daring, he might go as far as to rob an apple orchard and make no attempt to repay the owner, that was, if the apples were ripe. Henrietta's own spirits were rising. One never realized what liberty was until one threw aside conventionality—not honor, but conventionality, the silly, foolish laws of senseless ages. Billy as usual laughed at every remark, while the general, the tramp and the fiancée grew fairly brilliant beneath the spur of two pretty women's laughing eyes.

The Watermelon, in his silk socks, his soft Panama and his linen, was too much in the habit of taking late as he found it, without wonder or protest, to marvel now at his change of fortune or to be disturbed or embarrassed at the unexpected society in which he found himself. Between him and Bartlett was only the difference of a few millions, both lived by their wits, and if one preferred to walk while the other rode, it was merely a matter of choice—no sign of inferiority between man and man.

They stopped that evening at a small town in the north of Vermont, as far from a railway and telegraph office as Bartlett could bring them. He had watched Bartlett carefully for signs of restlessness, but the young man appeared absorbed in the present, with no thought for anything but the moment and Billy and Henrietta.

After supper, they loitered a while on the porch. The night was dark and warm. Across the road and over the fields, the frogs in a distant pond were croaking, and the air was thick

with fireflies.

"Isn't it dark and still," said Billy, her hands thrust into the pockets of her linen coat, her feet slightly parted, as a boy would stand, her small head thrown back.

The Watermelon watched her covertly from the cigarette he was rolling, the clear oval of her dainty profile, her slender throat and well-shaped head with its coronet of braids.

"Dark as misery," said Henrietta dreamily.

"In the day, one sees a world," quoted Bartlett, standing beside her where she leaned, a slender figure, against the post of the porch. "In the night one sees a universe," and he waved his lighted cigar vaguely toward the myriads of stars above them.

"What good does that do," asked the Watermelon, "seeing a universe? It's miles away and can't help you any."

"You have no beauty in your soul," declared Henrietta. "I think the idea is beautiful, seeing a universe."

"When you are down and out, you don't take any pleasure in looking at a universe," said the Watermelon. "A dollar, or even a quarter, will look a darned sight more beautiful."

"I wouldn't like to be poor," said Billy. "It must be so terrible to have no money—er, for one thing."

"It is," agreed the Watermelon, who would have agreed to anything Billy said. "It's simply awful."

"What did you mind most," asked Billy, "when you were a newsboy?"

"Let's go look at the universe," suggested the Watermelon hastily. "We can see it much better down the road a bit."

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